

The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE—£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXIV.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1853.

No. 4893. [For four lines and under 3s.; above four lines and under 1s. 4d.; and 1s. 6d. for every additional eight lines for each insertion.

THE THISTLE, FOR
MORPETH. This Evening,
at 10 p.m. FREDERICK
TERRY, Assistant Manager, A.S.N. Co.'s
Wharf, January 15.
2269

STRAMER SARAH SANDS,
For Melbourne and Hobart, calling at the
Cove of Good Hope.

At the urgent request of many intending
Passengers and Shippers of Gold, and also in
consequence of the close proximity to the sailing of
the *Cleopatra* (she being advertised for the
17th instant), the sailing of the *SARAH SANDS*
is postponed until THURSDAY, the 27th instant,
when she will positively leave her moorings
in the Cove at 3 o'clock precisely.

THIS magnificent screw
Steamer, 1000 tons burthen,
commanded by W. C. Thompson, Esq., fitted with bullion rooms, and having superb passenger accommodation, will positively sail for Liverpool via Port Phillip and the Cape of Good Hope, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock afternoon. The usual forms of *Bills of Lading* in Gold will be signed, of which form may be had
the agent or manager, on which will be 4d.
per oz. deliverable at the office of the Bank of
England in London, or in Liverpool, at the
option of the shippers. The passage money
to Melbourne will be £12 in the after Cabin,
and £7 in the second cabin. To Liverpool
from £60 to £80, according to the size of the
State-room, and £30 in the second Cabin, all
including provisions. For freight of gold
only and passage, apply to Captain THOMAS
SON, Agent, Albion Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS,
2255

STEAMSHIP CLEOPATRA.
STEAM TO MELBOURNE THENCE TO
ADELAIDE.
(Returning to Melbourne and Sydney.)

THE magnificent and un-
rivalled new iron steam-
ship *CLEOPATRA*, 1500 tons,
300 horse power, H. R. Cumming, commander,
now lying off Moore's Wharf, will be de-
spatched this Day, Wednesday, January 18,
at 3 o'clock. This vessel made her passage
from Melbourne to Sydney in 60 hours.

Passengers will be disembarked at the wharf
both in Melbourne and Adelaide. To meet
the wishes of numerous parties proceeding to
Adelaide, who are desirous of returning by the
vessel, the Chief Saloon passage will be thirty
Guineas the round.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH
ENGLAND, via SINGAPORE.**

THE Peninsular and
Oriental Steam Navigation
Company's armed screw
steam-ship *SHANGHAI*, 660 tons, William
Parfitt, master, is expected to arrive
Singapore about the 1st of February, and
will be despatched in the same month for that
port, touching at Port Phillip, Adelaide, King
George's Sound, Swan River, and Batavia, in
conjunction with the Company's steamers from
Singapore to England, see Egypt. Rates of
passage money and freight of specie to ports in
Australia, Java, China, India, or England, with
information on all subjects connected with the
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation
Company furnished on application to HENRY
MOORE, Agent, Moore's Wharf, December
2244

FOR GEEGONG DIRECT.
A Regular Trader. To follow the Mar-
garet and Mary.

THE clipper brigantine *LIL-*
LENTY, 50 tons, Trentham,
commander, having the greater portion of her
cargo ready for shipment, will sail pos-
itively this day week. For freight or passage,
having most superior accommodations, apply
to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street).

2245

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FOR GEEGONG DIRECT.

ING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

January 18.—*Sea Serpent*, schooner, 75 tons, Captain Charles returned to port.

January 18.—*Royal Sovereign*, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Oliver, from the Isle of Pines, the 18th instant.

TOWNS, agents.

DEPARTURES.

January 18.—James, master, for London.

January 18.—Master, master, for Calcutta.

TIME DAY.—*Postmaster General*, for Melbourne; for Madras; Alcester, for Auckland; Ontario, for Calcutta; China, for South Seas Islands.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 18.—*First Petrel*, Venus, Swan, Edward, and Giraffe from Newcastles, with 2000 bushels wheat, 100 bushels barley, 100 bushels oats, 100 bushels and 300 tons coal; *Redfern*, (Lt.-Col.), and Susan, from the Hawkesbury, with 1072 bushels maize, 300 bushels oats, 100 bushels barley, 100 bushels wheat, 170 bushels wool, 24 sacks flour, 200 sacks grain, 50 sacks, 24 calves, 13 horses, and 100 sheep.

60 sheep, and 2000 lbs. tobacco, 15 sacks flour, 31 long onions, 14 cans cheese, 48 bags potatoes, 50 hams, 12 lambs, 30 pigs, 10 horses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

January 18.—*Sea Serpent*, and *Susannah*, for Moreton Bay; *Apparition* and *Roar* (schooners), for Newcastle; Sir John Franklin, for Klan.

IMPORTS.

January 18.—*Royal Sovereign*, from the Isle of Pines, 50 tons sandalwood, R. Towns.

SHIPS' MAILE.

Mails will close at the post office at 1 p.m.

For Melbourne, Australia, by the *Chequers* (new steamer), this day, 1 p.m.

CROWN HOUSE.—Entered Outwards:—January 18. *Castor*, new steamer, 850 tons, Cummings for Melbourne and Adelaida; *Jessie Byrne*, barges, 336 tons, Baker, San Francisco; *John T. Moore*, barges, 217 tons, from Port Jackson, New South Wales; *China*, ship, 300 tons, George Town.

The *Castor* was in sight of the Clarence South Head on the morning of the 17th inst., when a strong gale, which had been in the captain, caused her to return to port. The wind had suddenly shifted to the north-east, when, in seeking the bows, she got into the lee of the headland, and, in the confusion of the traffic, the man at the wheel managed to lay hold of him whilst suspended over the stern, but, before a great portion of his leg was brightly lit up, the ship's guns, whose discharge had been the cause of his cuts, suffered him to drop into the water.

The Royal Sovereign, from the Isle of Pines, reported at 10 a.m. on the 18th inst., having arrived at Karrara, New Caledonia, on the 1st instant. The *Terror*, schooner, 150 tons, Captain John T. Moore, had left Ermington, for Sydney, on the 17th instant, with 1000 bushels maize, 1000 bushels wheat, and 500 persons visited the town, and the *Peat's Ferry* was crossing of Ermington. A heavy gale of wind on the night of the 18th instant, the *Royal Sovereign*, and her mainmast, were lost.

The *Peat's Ferry*—The day before yesterday, through the blunders of Mr. McBeath, the master, this splendid vessel was open to the weather, and the passengers, who had been on board, were scattered.

About 900 persons visited the town, and the *Peat's Ferry* was crossing of Ermington. A heavy gale of wind on the night of the 18th instant, the *Royal Sovereign*, and her mainmast, were lost.

The *Peat's Ferry*—The day before yesterday, through the blunders of Mr. McBeath, the master, this splendid vessel was open to the weather, and the passengers, who had been on board, were scattered.

We are informed that from the paragraph announcing the arrival of ship, how much alarm has been created in the minds of the resident colonists. That, by this time, the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood has been rendered still more dangerous, and extremely dangerous to the future health of the colonial population.

Our object in the present communication is, therefore, to inform the minds of the population of New South Wales, through the columns of your journal, and have our case brought directly under the consideration of the authorities.

1. During the passage there was only one death from the adult population on board the *Baudouine*, and that had no connection with either disease or accident.

2. As far as we can learn from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the number of deaths among the immigrants to Australia, in the month of January, is only two, and these are among the adult immigrants, neither of whom died from infection or contagion.

3. We are deeply grieved to learn that what has been done to the sick, ground, the other on the healthy ground.

Among the immigrants on the latter, amounting to more than 700 individuals, young and old, this is indeed a small number. Among the immigrants to the former, there are many individuals in a state of perfect health, who have passed from the one section to the other, without any apparent change.

4. The disease which have manifested themselves among the immigrants have been measles and certain forms of scurvy, which have been confined exclusively to the very young.

A number of these deaths among the infant passengers arose from either the one or the other of the diseases, and, in some cases, from causes which could not be ascertained in an investigation should be enquired into by the medical authorities.

5. Under the facts now known to us, we trust, it is evident that the *Peat's Ferry* would be confined to this harbour without receiving any direct information from the colonial authorities as to what line of action they intend to adopt towards us in reference to the period of detention.

6. As we have received no information from the *Sydney Morning Herald* relating to the number of the deceased, and the cause of death, we would humbly request you, or some of your influential and wealthy friends, to forward a copy of the question to the colonial authorities, so as to permit us to make a communication to them.

7. We place no data from which to infer at what period they hope to be released from this spot.

Deaths.—*Joseph Spiers*, Wm. Thompson, Fulham, London.

Archibald Hill, Mrs. Hill, Duncan Sharp, William Macleay, Arthur Anderson, Daniel Anderson, Daniel Morrison, Robert Brog, John Miller.

Joseph Spiers, John Miller, William Macleay, Arthur Anderson, Daniel Anderson, Daniel Morrison, Robert Brog, John Miller.

D. S. Miles, J. R. Miles.

D. I. A. Y.

MEMORANDA TO THIS PUBLICATION.

January rises sets moon sun

19 WEDNESDAY 5.10 7.11 2.29 3.5

Full Moon. 7.47 p.m., January 25.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE EVENING, JANUARY 19.

Will be performed at the New Theatre by the Brothers Morris, entitled, ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD, OR, LUXURY AND LABOUR. Sir Arthur Lassell, Mr. Montague, Jasper Plum, Mr. Rogers; Stephen Plum, Mr. Griffiths; Frederick Plum, Mr. Willis; Toby Twinkle, Mr. F. Howson; Lady Leatherbridge, Mrs. Gibbs; Martha Gibbs, Mrs. Gurner; Lady Valeria Westendleigh, Madame Carandini. To conclude with the Drama of SEA AND LAND.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Resident of Sydney" should communicate with the Escort Company.

We have for the hundredth time to state that we cannot undertake to preserve and return rejected manuscripts.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1853.

"Swear to no Master, of no Sect am I."

OUR WATER SUPPLY AGAIN!

Less than two months ago we drew attention to the alarming fact that, notwithstanding the abundance of rain which had fallen within the district of Sydney throughout the winter and spring, the swamps which supply the city with water had so far begun to fail as to render it necessary, in the opinion of the municipal authorities, to limit the supply to special contractors to twelve hours out of the twenty-four. Providentially, the notice to this effect had no sooner been served upon the parties than the windows of heaven were opened, and our apprehensions dispelled for the present by a succession of copious showers. By the end of the year, however, the same symptoms of failure in the swampy districts of the colony, render it necessary to take now the establishment of a system which, though impracticable, is sufficient.

Your Committee have consequently arrived at the conclusion that the existing mode of expenditure on roads and bridges should be continued for the present, but that in order to aid the local trusts in the proper and economical outlay of the funds confided to them, a competent surveyor should be appointed for each of the following great leading thoroughfares of the colony, viz.:—

1. The Western Road, from Parramatta to Botany.

2. The Southern Road, from Saltoun Creek to Georges River.

3. The Northern Road, from Morpeth to the Gap at Murrurundi.

4. The Moreton Bay Road, from Brisbane to the Gap leading to Drayton.

There were sufficient grounds of alarm for the safety of the city. Twice, during the first half of a summer of more than average humidity, the fountain-head upon which we have depended for some twenty years has been found unequal to our large and increasing consumption.

What would have been the case had the present summer resembled the memorable one of 1838-9, when from the beginning to the end not one shower descended upon our scorched earth? It is frightful to think what privation and suffering, what disease and mortality, would have been the fate of our now dense population. It is still more frightful to think that these disasters would have been chargeable on the culpable supineness of our rulers, whose knowledge of the climate ought to have forewarned them of the recurrence of drought, and whose knowledge of the ample deposits of water lying in our immediate neighbourhood ought to have led to the adoption of prompt measures for meeting emergencies so fearful.

The disastrous fire at the Kent Brewery has reminded us of another class of calamities to which our metropolis is exposed by reason of its precarious supply and faulty distribution of water. Happily, fires in this town are so rare, and for the most part, so inconsiderable, that the necessity of being provided with water as a means of extinguishing conflagrations seldom occurs to our thoughts. We think of it often enough (thanks to the managers of our Water Works) as an article of subsistence, as an element in our manufactures; but as an agent for putting out great fires we had thought little of it or some time, until the terrible event of Sunday last thundered the fact into our ears that for this purpose, as well as for the others, our every street and our every lane ought to be provided with an abundant and uninterrupted supply. It so happened that for several days immediately before that disaster there had fallen some of the heaviest rains ever witnessed in the colony; but it so happened, also, that owing to the miserable mode of water-distribution, the nearest being a three-inch main, the firemen found that for their purpose the bony of Providence was altogether unavailable. Thus our property, as well as our health and our lives, is imperilled by the gross improvidence of our fellow men. It has been demonstrated by official investigation that within half an hour's walk from the Post Office there lies a body of pure water capable of pouring into every part of the city as much of that precious element as can possibly be needed for many years to come; and that for the paltry sum of £40,000,—less than twenty shillings per head of the inhabitants,—the treasure might be brought to every man's door.

With reference to the question referred to your Committee on the 23rd July last, as to the expediency or otherwise of passing a resolution to the effect, "That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that the sum of £500 be placed upon the Supplementary Estimate for the year 1853, for the construction of a bridge across the South Creek at the entrance of the town of Windsor, and the approaches thereto," your Committee beg to report that, having examined the gentlemen named in the margin (Captain Perry, Ross Dowsley, Esq., Mr. R. Hill), respecting the above road, and having carefully considered the petition from certain of the inhabitants and landholders of the county of Cumberland, addressed to his Excellency the Governor-General, which was referred to them on the 16th July, 1852, are of opinion that, as far as the tract in question has become a leading thoroughfare to Sydney from the Northern District,—that it has been a proclaimed parish road nearly twenty years,—that a grant of £500 should be assigned for the stamping and clearing of this road to Aaron Peat's; and that a toll should be placed at St. Leonard's, and that it should be sufficient to pay the interest of £1000 per annum.

5. Their irresponsible character.

The liability of selecting suitable persons to serve should, in the opinion of your Committee, be as follows:—

6. The liability to local influence.

7. The unequal distribution of funds.

8. The expense of superintendence being out of all proportion to the force employed; each Trust having its own staff of officers, with one or two exceptions.

9. Each Trust having to render separate accounts, and report of the work done, and with the extension of the system it would be impossible for the Council to follow away public money, to form any idea of the expenditure, or of the future expenses required to guide their votes.

10. Want of co-operation between the trusts.

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22. Their irresponsible character.

The duties to be performed by such persons to serve should, in the opinion of your Committee, be as follows:—

23. The liability to local influence.

24. The unequal distribution of funds.

25. The expense of superintendence being out of all proportion to the force employed; each Trust having its own staff of officers, with one or two exceptions.

26. Each Trust having to render separate accounts, and report of the work done, and with the extension of the system it would be impossible for the Council to follow away public money, to form any idea of the expenditure, or of the future expenses required to guide their votes.

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45. Want of co-operation between the trusts.

46. The liability of selecting suitable persons to serve should, in the opinion of your Committee, be as follows:—

47. The liability to local influence.

"Please show this to the members in your shop."

A copy of the above was sent to a person in the employment of P. N. Russell and Co., George-street, was intercepted by the firm, opened, perused, and afterwards torn to pieces in sight of the messenger, who was sent back to the Secretary with impertinence—and this in the dinner hour of the workmen.

If circumstances of this character are permitted, the welfare of the colony must expire, in honest men will never submit to such practices, but would rather leave a place that would require customs a savage would blush for. DAVID MORRISON, Secretary.

January 18, 1853.

N.B.—Myself and a friend called at the firm for the purpose of having the matter explained, but were peremptorily ordered to leave the premises.

[As Mr. Morrison asks our advice, we have no objection to give it to him. If the society to which he belongs, is merely intended to be a sick club, we would advise the members to dissolve it, and join some better-spirited similar objects to which men of all trades can belong. If this be not considered advisable, let them change the name of their Society. The mischief caused in England about this time last year, by the sale and combination of the Australian and the city of Engineers," is well known in the colony, and we are surprised to find an employer of men connected with engineering resisting the attempt to create such a society here. At least a million of money was the cost of the strike of the 10th of January, 1852, some of the largest factories were shut for four or five months: the large funds of the "Society" were wasted in supporting idle-work which could not be done in England was sent to the factories of France and Belgium, and much work which ought to have been done, was never done, the men went to work again on the old terms. To the working engineers we would say, avoid such societies: they can do good, they may do much harm, and a large portion of your money will go to the superfluous secretaries and delegates, and parties who will have an interest in always keeping you in hot water with your employers. There never was a place more suited for working men than Sydney now, the pay is very high, and work very plentiful, and any prudent man can get by working every week towards providing for a rainy day; the sums wasted on the expenses of societies will, in a very short time accumulate to something worth having, if duly deposited in the Savings' Bank. With respect to Mr. Russell, judging from Mr. Morrison's statement, (which it must be remembered, is one-sided) we think he was wrong in opening and destroying a letter not directed to him, but he would be quite justified in refusing to allow the bearer of letters from such a society as the Amalgamated Engineers from delivering the same to his office. If the business concerned the men and not the employer, the letters should be delivered at the man's residence. We conclude by expressing our deep regret at finding that such a society has been established, for no one will believe that such a name would have been chosen if it had been merely intended for a Provident Society.—Ems.]

PAVING THE CITY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald, GENTLEMEN.—As the mover of the resolution respecting the paving of such portions of the footpaths of the city as, being curbed and cutted, the Council shall, by resolution, from time to time direct, I beg a small space in reply to the "appeal of a large proprietor," Mr. Thomas Hyndes, made this day to the Corporation, to state the case.

With the opinions of Mr. Hyndes on this subject, those of house proprietors in general, which I believe they are not, the citizens might congratulate themselves that the majority of the City Council consisted of men who condescended that they had other interests to represent besides those of mere bricks and mortar.

In introducing the resolution I was of course aware that it could only be acted upon for a long time to come, the main thoroughfares of the city, as no pavement can be laid until the permanent levels of the streets have been taken, formed, metallized, curbed, and gutted.

Let any one cognizant of the rate of Corporation progression, estimate when, under such circumstances, Cook wad, Pyrmont, and many other parts of the city, will be in a position for flagging pavements.

The view I took of the subject was this: That on the condition of the footpaths of the principal thoroughfares there could be no difference of opinion whatever might exist as to the remedy, and that it was not axiomatic to insist in asserting that they were too much in need of repair, the business, and trust that their united exertions will secure to them a more extended patronage.

This assurance contains, besides the usual information relating to the Colonial Government, Tables of Wages, Interest, &c., Astronomical Information, Customs Regulations, Banks and Public Offices, Tide Table, &c.; and the Post Office arrangements for 1853, containing every necessary direction in the posting of letters, and the hour when such letters will reach their destination, and the hour when such letters may be posted in reply.

W. AND F. FORD,

554, George-street,
Sydney, December 28, 2208

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND PUNCH.—The undersigned can now supply new subscribers to the above paper, either in town or country. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller and Stationer, 456, George-street, next Bank of New South Wales.

MESSRS. SMITH AND HART, Law Stationers, &c., in returning thanks to those gentlemen who have so liberally patronized them during the last twelve months, beg to inform them that they still continue to do well for the business, and trust that their united exertions will secure to them a more extended patronage.

This assurance contains, besides the usual information relating to the Colonial Government, Tables of Wages, Interest, &c., Astronomical Information, Customs Regulations, Banks and Public Offices, Tide Table, &c.; and the Post Office arrangements for 1853, containing every necessary direction in the posting of letters, and the hour when such letters will reach their destination, and the hour when such letters may be posted in reply.

W. AND F. FORD, 554, George-street.

2208

FORD'S AUSTRALIAN SHEET ALMANAC AND POST OFFICE GUIDE FOR 1853. (Forwarded free to the country on transmission of Postage Stamp to the value of one shilling.)

With the opinions of Mr. Hyndes on this subject, those of house proprietors in general, which I believe they are not, the citizens might congratulate themselves that the majority of the City Council consisted of men who condescended that they had other interests to represent besides those of mere bricks and mortar.

In introducing the resolution I was of course aware that it could only be acted upon for a long time to come, the main thoroughfares of the city, as no pavement can be laid until the permanent levels of the streets have been taken, formed, metallized, curbed, and gutted.

Let any one cognizant of the rate of Corporation progression, estimate when, under such circumstances, Cook wad, Pyrmont, and many other parts of the city, will be in a position for flagging pavements.

The view I took of the subject was this:

That on the condition of the footpaths of the principal thoroughfares there could be no difference of opinion whatever might exist as to the remedy, and that it was not axiomatic to insist in asserting that they were too much in need of repair, the business, and trust that their united exertions will secure to them a more extended patronage.

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W. AND F. FORD, 554, George-street.

2208

NOTICE.—The Retail Business of

Messrs. JOSEPH THOMPSON and SON will be finally closed on Saturday, the 22nd instant, Sack now selling off at a considerable reduction.

Notice of a general paving rate, to which the citizens who inhabit the suburbs, would be called on to contribute for years to come, before it could possibly reach their localities, would be a monstrous injustice.

When Sydney is entirely built over to its boundaries, when gullies and streams will be superseded by drains and streets, and when the citizens on the present outskirts can reach their dwellings without fear of being drowned in a blind gully for want of a gas lamp, or dislocating their necks for want of levelled roads or paths, —but, till not then, will general paving be carried out, the opinion of the "large proprietor" to the contrary notwithstanding.

E. C. WEEKES, 450, George-street.

2202

NOTICE.—The Clearance Sale of

Retail Drapery Stock will be continued at 284 and 289, Pitt-street, until Friday evening next, the 21st instant, and on Saturday "the premises will be closed, preparatory to the sale by auction, on Monday, the 24th instant." M'ARTHUR AND ATKINSON, January 19, 2202

TO THE LADIES.

F. BRADLY begs to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has now on sale a splendid assortment of the choicest goods from England, Paris, and Germany, comprising—

Rich satin mantles

French plain silk ditto

Rich moire ditto

Satin shawls

Brocaded ditto

Brocaded silk ditto

Barge scarfs

Ditto shawls

Cachemire scarfs

French sachemire shawls

Cachemire dresses

Delaine dresses

Muslin dresses

The above goods have been selected especially for this market, and cannot fail to give undoubted satisfaction, both in quality and price. To any person requiring the above valuable and scarce articles an early call is requested.

Observe the Address—

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,

Wholesale and Retail Drapery Establishment,

278, Pitt-street,

Next to Morgan's, Chemist.

2202

NOTICE.—To Lease, for a term of

years, a good family residence, containing from six to ten rooms, and situated within three miles of Sydney—near the coast would be preferred. Apply by letter, addressed in full, to W. R. Australian Club.

2202

MARRIED.

By special license, on the 16th October,

at St. Mary's church, San Francisco, by the Rev. Father Scanlan, Mr. James Butler Kinchella, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Martin Gill, of Sydney.

On the 1st January, 1853, St. John's church, Bowdon, by the Rev. J. Wallace, Mr. Isaac Hall, of Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England, to Emma, third daughter of Mrs. Frances Thomas, of the Pied Bull Hotel, Chester, England.

By special license, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, January 18, 1853, John Smith, third son of Mr. James Smith, to Jane Oxley McKey, eldest daughter of Mr. A. B. Murdoch, blacksmith, both of Sydney.

2202

DIED.

At Dowling-street, Surry Hills, on Tuesday evening, January 16, the infant son of the Rev. J. U. M. Hillier, aged three weeks and two days.

THE FRIENDS.—The friends of the late Mr. John Kelly are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock. The procession will move from his late residence, Pitt-street, next door to the Labour Bazaar, at the above time.

JOHN HILL, JUN., AND SONS, Undertakers, King-street.

No circulars will be issued. 2202

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

School of Arts, Pitt-street.

M. R. DALY will repeat his experiments in the above Science, on next Thursday Evening, the 20th instant, at the Theatre of the School of Arts.

His Excellency the Governor-General has signified his intention to attend.

Gates will open at half-past seven o'clock. Experiments will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admission, 3s.

Tickets may be had at J. Cohen's, Jeweller, George-street; School of Arts, Pitt-street; Mr. Piddington, George-street; Messrs. Marsh and Co., George-street; Mr. Aldis, George-street; Messrs. Woolcott and George-street; and at Mr. Moffit's, Pitt-street.

ELLEGANT PIANOFORTES.

CHRONOMETER.—For sale, a very superior eight-day chronometer. L. and S. SPYER, Spring-street. 2193

LAVERS AND CO.'S CORDIALS AND LIQUEURS.

VACANCIES for the Unemployed and ENGAGEMENTS every description entered by Messrs. Mart and Servants in the above Registry, Office opposite the Royal Hotel, from nine to five.

2273

GOVERNMENT.—Wanted by a Gentleman and his wife, of good regular habits, two airy neatly furnished Rooms, with Board and attendance. Situation preferred—Cook's River, the extremity of Paddington, Kissing Point, or the North Shore. Apply by letter, to M. R. care of Mr. Marshall, Post Office, William-street, Woolloomooloo. 2232

ONE POUND REWARD.—Lost

At Dowling-street, Surry Hills, on Tuesday evening, January 16, the infant son of the Rev. J. U. M. Hillier, aged three weeks and two days.

THE FRIENDS.—Wanted by a Gentleman and his wife, of good regular habits, two airy neatly furnished Rooms, with Board and attendance. Situation preferred—Cook's River, the extremity of Paddington, Kissing Point, or the North Shore. Apply by letter, to M. R. care of Mr. Marshall, Post Office, William-street, Woolloomooloo. 2232

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THE FRIENDS.—WANTED.—A Clerk, who has been accustomed to the Unemployment and ENGAGEMENTS every description entered by Messrs. Mart and Servants in the above Registry, Office opposite the Royal Hotel, from nine to five.

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THE FRIENDS.—WANTED.—A Clerk, who has been accustomed to the

SALES BY AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19.
Wednesday, Old Year, Damaged Woolsack and
Tables, Table Cutlery, Side Barrel Percussion
Guns, Percussion Pocket Pistols,
Double Barrel Guns, Powder Flasks,
Percussion Caps, Liqueur Glasses, Crest
Stand, 6, 6, 7 bottles; Nickel Silver Candle-
sticks, &c.
Just Landed.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell
by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-
street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 19th instant,
at 10 o'clock precisely.
Ses steel, cut head, bronze head, fire irons
and tools; plated kitchen ditto
Plated glass and chaff
Table and dessert spoons and forks
Japan and plated snuffers and trays
Stocks and bits, gothic waters
Ses Waterloo balance handle knives and
forks
Tea, salt, and mustard spoons, electro-plated
Watch keys, cut bone table knives and
forks
Double barrel percussion guns, real twist,
pistol breech
Fancy barrel ditto ditto ditto
Percussion pocket pistols, bullet moulds, and
keys
Pewter caps, copper powder flasks
Plated cruet, 5, 6, 7, bottles
Liqueur stands, 3 bottles, pickle frames
Bottled silver candlesticks
Cased and plated short studs
Spectacle cases.
Terms - Cash. 1993

WEDNESDAY, 19th January.
DAMAGED WOOLPACKS.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell,
by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-
street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 19th instant,
at 10 o'clock precisely.
On account of whom it may concern.—Ex
Montgomery, damaged by sea water.
22 Woolpacks, as under—

TF
24—9 bush, 23 slightly damaged
25—5 ditto, 56 ditto
26—4 ditto, 32 ditto
27—2 ditto, 18 ditto
31—11 ditto, 27 ditto
32—2 ditto, 16 ditto
33—7 ditto, 13 ditto
28 184
Terms, cash. 1992

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19.
To Jewellers, Watchmakers, and others.
Superior sort of Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Chains, Rugs, Alberts, Brooches, &c.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have been
furnished with instructions from the Im-
porters, to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451,
George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the
19th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, without
reserve.

The following well selected articles—

GOLD WATCHES.

Open faced gold lever, full plate, capped, and
jewelled in 8 holes

Ditto ditto, jewelled in 6 holes

Gold Geneva

Gold Geneva hunters, enamel dials

SILVER WATCHES.

Open face enamel dial levers, capped and
jewelled, sunk seconds

Silver dial levers

Double bottom hunters, capped and jewelled,
sunk seconds

Double bottom hunters, jewelled in 4 holes

Open faced and double bottom Geneva hunters

BROOCHES.

Box or glass, carbuncle, stone, in great
variety

CHAINES, GUARDS.

Gold Albert chains, in great variety

Ladies and gentlemen's fance and curb guard
chains

RINGS, &c.

Coloured gold, green knot, ruby

Red carbuncle knot, pearl

Cluster ruby set, cluster ruby centre

Clustered, green and ruby

Pink, Topaz, Opal, male signet

Coloured gold shield and signet

Large stone top signet, signet scroll,

Terms at sale. 1719

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19.

Daguerreotype Plates.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell
by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-
street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 19th instant,
at 10 o'clock precisely.

13 ditto Arrived } All just landed, and in
12 ditto Abeynthe } bond.

2 ditto port wine

Terms at sale. 1718

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.

TO PUBLICANS, SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND OTHERS.

Groves, Arach, Abeynthe, Port Wine.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell
by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-
street, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant,
at 10 o'clock precisely.

14 ditto Arrived } All just landed, and in
12 ditto Abeynthe } bond.

2 ditto port wine

Terms at sale. 2145

THURSDAY, 20th January.

To Furniture Bakers, Dealers, Parties Fur-
niture, China, Glass, Plated ware,

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have
received instructions from Mr. Weekly to
sell by auction, at his Residence, 54, Pitt-street,
South, near the Sugar Company's Works, on
THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock
precisely, without reserve, the whole of the
Household Furniture as under—

Chair and sofa, fenders, fire-irons

Mahogany sideboards

Mahogany chimney glass, gilt frame

Marocco book end chairs

Canape, two tables

Chair glass, plated ware

Oil painting in gilt frames, Stockmen
travelling, 30-guineas price, London Art
Union

Fruit-pot bedsteads

Table Mattresses

Large chest drawers, with bonnet drawer

Wheaten-pan and furniture

Table glass, dressing tables

Kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms cash. No reserve. 2317

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

A capital stone-built verandah house con-
sisting of two rooms, with stable, &c., occu-
pied by Mr. George Bradburn, at Camper-
down, near the Parramatta and Campsdowm
Roads.

To be sold at auction, by

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, at their
Rooms, 451, George-street, on FRIDAY,

21st January, at 10 o'clock precisely.

The LAND on which the above premises
are erected has frontages to two roadways,
one of them leading out of the Campsdowm
Road, and it adjoins the property of Messrs.
Bennett, McLeaven, Bell, and Smith. The
boundary to the roadway running between it
and Mr. Bennett's property, is 132 feet 3
inches, and the frontage to the other roadway
which leads out of the Campsdowm Road is
28 feet 3 inches. It is part of the original lot
of the Campsdowm Estate.

The HOUSE IS STONE BUILT, and
consists of two rooms; there is also a stable for
two horses, and two walls of excellent value
on the property, the whole enclosed with a
chain-link fence, being worth about 100 per
cent on the present time.

A plan on view at the Auction Rooms.

One-third cash deposit, the re-
mainder within 16 days from the day of sale.

CONTINUATION OF YESTERDAY'S SALE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19.

Wednesday, Old Year, Damaged and
Tables, Table Cutlery, Side Barrel Per-
cussion Guns, Percussion Pocket Pistols,
Double Barrel Guns, Powder Flasks,
Percussion Caps, Liqueur Glasses, Crest
Stand, 6, 6, 7 bottles; Nickel Silver Candle-
sticks, &c.

Just Landed.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell
by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-
street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 19th instant,
at 10 o'clock precisely.

Ses steel, cut head, bronze head, fire irons
and tools; plated kitchen ditto

Plated glass, earthenware

Choice Engravings, Maple Frames.

Fine-tooled Coburg Piano-forte, in rosewood
case, 6 octaves.

China, Glass, Earthenware.

Choice Engravings, Maple Frames.

Fine-tooled Coburg Piano-forte, in rosewood
case, 6 octaves.

Plated Ware, Bed-room Furniture, &c.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have been
favoured with instructions from a Lady
who is proceeding to England, to sell by auction,
on the premises, Richmond Terrace, Do-
min, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock
precisely, without reserve.

The following elegant assortment of Furni-
ture—

THE DINING ROOM CONTAINS.

Large mahogany sideboard, with cellar

Elbow mahogany chandelier

Mahogany dining table, with extra leaf

House-ear lounge

Easy chairs, carpet, hearth-rug

Mahogany horse-hair seated chairs

Superior engravings, in elegant maple frames

THE DRAWING ROOM.

Five-toned cabinet piano-forte, 6 octaves, in
elegant rosewood case, by James Elliott and
Co., from Collard and Collard

Solid rosewood chair, hair stuffed, covered in
blue damask

Rosewood lounge, covered in blue damask

Elegant sofa, solid rosewood

Laid paper maché occasional table

Spring tested easy chair

Elegant tapestry chair, fender and fire-irons

Hearth-rugs

Elegant easy chair, rosewood worked cover

Devotional chairs

Elegant chimney glass, in gilt frame

Choice Engravings, in elegant maple frames

PLATEDWARE.

Elegant stand, cut bottles

Cruet frames, egg stands

Table and tea-spoons, decanter stands

Ivory handled knives and forks

CHINA, GLASS, &c.

Elegant cut decanters, wines, champagnes

Claret and Constantine glasses

China dessert service, tea and coffee services

China services

THE BEDROOMS contain

Four-post mahogany bedstead, mosquito and
chairs curtains

Horsehair mattresses

Cane-seated chairs

Toilet tables and glasses

Washstands with china furniture

Spring-seated easy chairs, covered in damask

Carpet, hearth rug, fender and fire-irons

KITCHEN REQUIREMENTS of all descrip-
tions.

N.B.—Catalogues are in course of prepara-
tion and can be obtained at the Rooms of the
Auctioneer two days prior to the sale.

Terms, cash. 1697

Omitted in the sale of Furniture advertised for
THIS DAY.

One of Collard and Collard's PIANO-
FORTES, and Two elegant GILT
FRAMES.

M. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by
public auction on the premises, Har-
rington-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock
precisely, addition to the Furniture already
advertised.

One of the four-post mahogany
bedsteads, iron bedsteads, chests of
drawers, dressing glasses, dressing
tables, clothes press, washstands,
towel shelves, chairs, matting, cur-
tains, &c.

PLATES, CUPS, AND SUNDRIES—

consist of plates, cups, saucers, &c.

Two cases black hats

Two ditto paper

One half twine

Four bags hats

Three cases inks

Five cases ale.

Terms at sale. 2322

YORK HAMS.

To Grocers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auc-
tion, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

6 Tiers York Hams.

Supplement to the Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1853.

MARIN Assurance Office,
Macquarie-place.
Constructed according to the usage at Lloyd's.
Marine Surveyor—Captain Deloitte.
House of attendance from 10 to 4.
Rate of Premium per cent, by 1st class vessels,
(free from average unless general.)
Guineas. Guineas.

Wide Bay 2 Nelson 24
Maitland Bay 1 Port Otago 24
Twofold Bay 1 Port Cooper 3
Port Phillip 1 Port British 1
Duke of Clarence 1 China 24
Adelaide 1 India 24
Robert Town 1 Java 24
Auckland 1 Mauritius 2
Port Nicholson 2 California 2
N.B.—On goods with particular average,
from 1 to 4 per cent extra.
Time Risks and Whaling Voyages subject to
assessment.
Gold and Spices to Europe, 1½ per cent.
The usual brokerage of 5 per cent allowed.
1853 JOHN B. METCALFE.

**NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
(incorporated by Act of Council.)
GPO, Exchange Buildings, George-
Street, Sydney, £150,000.

DIRECTORS:
1. Michael, Esq., Chichester James Henderson, Esq.
2. Robert, Esq., Edward Knox, Esq.
3. John Henry Challen, Esq. Robert Towns, Esq.
4. Marine Surveyor—John L. Lovell.

The Directors meet every Wednesday, for
the despatch of general business, at 11 o'clock;
and on other days at a quarter before One,
to receive applications for insurances.

**RATES OF PREMIUM BY FIRST CLASS
VESSELS.**
(Free from average unless general, or
the ship be stranded.)

Guineas.	Guineas.
Great Britain, per cent.	2 Wide Bay, per cent.
China, India, and Manila, 24	Clarence River, 24
Java, 2 Twofold Bay, 1	Morotai Bay, 1
Mauritius, 2 Port Phillip, 1	Pambula, 1
Venezuela & Lima, 2 Dito, per steamer, 1	Auckland, 1
California, 2 Hobart Town, 1	Adelaide, 2
Port Nicholson, 2 Hobart Town, 1	Nelson, 24
Port Otago, 2 Leavenworth, 1	Circular Head, 12
" Cooper, 3	" Cooper, 3

Gold and Spices to Great Britain, 1½ per cent.
Time risks and whaling voyages subject to
special arrangements.

N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered
by the Company's policies.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary,
Sydney, 21 October, 1852.

LIFE INSURANCE.
**THE ALLIANCE INSURANCE
COMPANY, OF LONDON.**
Capital, Five Millions Sterling.
Established by ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1824.

The undersigned holds a power of attorney
from the Presidents and Directors of this
Company, and will issue Policies to the extent
of Two Thousand Pounds sterling for one
year, seven years, the whole of life.

N.B.—The personal attendance of applicants
at the Office of the Agent is necessary.

GEORGE WERK, Agent,
Offices, Circular Street, Sydney.

For further particulars, visit advertisement
in Saturday's Sydney Morning Herald.

170 AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

Capital £500,000.
In 25,000 shares of £10 each.

Directors:—

Thomas W. Scott, Esq., Chairman,
C. Bridget, Esq., Vice-Chairman,
J. S. D'Arcy, Esq., J. E. Young, Esq.,
Auditors:—

Fred. Eshurst, Esq., George King, Esq.,
Manager:—

Alexander Hart, Esq.,
Accountant:—

Akton B. Ottley, Esq.

THE preliminary arrangements con-
nected with the formation of this estab-
lishment are now completed, the Board of
Directors beg to intimate that the Bank will
be open for the transaction of business at
offices No. 29, Pitt-street North, on and after
Monday, the 26th instant, when they will be
prepared to receive deposits on accounts to
rent, discount bills, and generally to transact
such other business of a local character as
may from time to time be brought under their
consideration.

In order also to meet the wishes of those of
its customers requiring banking facilities in
places beyond the colony, the Board of Direc-
tors of this Bank, having established an
agency in London, are now prepared to issue
drafts drawn thereon, and to negotiate bills of
exchange drawn on England, either bearing
an endorsement, or supported by shipping
documents. Agents are likewise in pro-
gress for the formation of agencies in the
various Australian colonies.

The Board of Directors will meet on Mon-
days, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for the des-
patch of business.

Bills for discount will be received previous
to 2 o'clock on these days.

ALEX. HART, Manager,
Sydney, January 17.

2082 AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

A. LLOTTERS of Shares in this

Bank are requested to take notice
that, in accordance with the provisions of
the deed of settlement, a second call of
one pound per share has been deter-
mined upon, payable at the Bank Offices, 297,
Pitt-street North, on Monday next, the 24th
instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEX. HART, Manager,
Sydney, January 17.

2083 AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

A. LLOTTERS of Shares in this
Bank are hereby informed that the
deed of settlement will, on and after Monday
next, the 24th instant, be ready for signature,
by such of the subscribers as in terms of the
original prospectus paid the first and second
calls of one pound each upon their shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEX. HART, Manager,
Sydney, January 17.

2084 SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Notice or Removal.

THE offices of the above Company
have been removed to the New Build-
ing in Pitt-street, known as the premises of
Mr. T. S. M. Mort.

G. KING, Secretary,
No. 63-2.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 17th January, 1853.

CITY AND LIGHTING RATES.

IN pursuance of the Provisions of the
Act of the Governor and Legislative
Council, 14 Victoria, No. 41, I do hereby give
public notice that the Council of the city of
Sydney did, on the 10th instant, order a City
Rate of eight-pence in the pound, and a Light-
ing Rate of two-pence in the pound on the
respective property in the city, to be assessed
and levied for the year 1853; that such City
and Lighting Rates are payable at the Office of
the City Treasurer, in two equal moieties,
within fourteen days from the date of service
of a notice, under the hand of the said City
Treasurer, requiring payment of the same.
And if the said Rates be not paid into the said
Office within the period above prescribed, a
warrant will be forthwith issued by the Mayor
for the recovery of the same, with costs, against
all defaulters indiscriminately.

JOHN RAB, Town Clerk.

665

**COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY
OF SYDNEY.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a
General Meeting of the Shareholders
of this company will be held at the Banking
House, on Tuesday, the 25th of January inst.,
at twelve o'clock precisely, to receive the
Report of the Directors for the half-year ended
31st December last; to elect a director in the
room of John Lamb, Esq., resigned; to con-
sider and determine upon the expediency of
establishing a Branch Bank, with a Local
Board of Directors in the City of London; and
to transact such other business as may be
brought before them.

JOHN TAYLOR, Manager.

Shareholders offering themselves for
the office of Director, by the 5th clause of the
Deed of Settlement, required to leave a
notice at the Bank of their being candidates
fourteen days prior to the day of election. 624

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Henry
Gilbert Smith, Esq., has duly inti-
mated his intention to become a candidate for
the vacant office of Director of this Bank.

JOHN TAYLOR, Manager.

THE Shareholders of the above Com-
pany are requested to meet at the Tem-
porary Office, Exchange Rooms, on Thursday
next, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to ap-
prove and sign the Deed of Settlement.

RICHARD GARRETT, Secretary.

January 17. 1852

SYDNEY GOLD ESCORT COMPANY.

THE Shareholders of the above Com-
pany are requested to meet at the Tem-
porary Office, Exchange Rooms, on Thursday
next, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to ap-
prove and sign the Deed of Settlement.

RICHARD GARRETT, Secretary.

1852

CASINO.—Open every Wednesday
evening, at Mr. MAXWELL's Saloon,
Saracen's Head Hotel, corner of King and
Sussex streets. Admission two shillings.
Children, one shilling.

Tickets to be obtained at the Royal Hotel
on the corner of Pitt-street and George-
Street.

SYDNEY GOLD ESCORT COMPANY.

Two or three Men of good
character, who may be going to the
Ovens, with tools or light luggage only, may be
assisted in getting there by applying at the
temporary Office of the Company, Exchange
Rooms.

R. GARRETT, Secretary.

January 17. 1852

**THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

The undersigned is the Agent of the
above Company, and will receive pro-
posals for Life Policies.

The necessary forms can be had on ap-
plication.

LOUIS BARBER,
1654

**THE AUSTRALIAN WASHING AS-
SOCIATION.**

Capital, £5,000, in shares of £1. Five
shillings deposit to be paid on each share.

Directors—

John Want, Esq.

Captain Gordon

Captain Solley

James W. Ellis, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—John W. Ellis,
Temporary Officer—1852, George-street,
Bankers—Union Bank of Australia.

THE leading features of the above As-
sociation will correspond with those of the large
Metropolitan and Parisian washing es-
tablishments, which have met with extensive sup-
port and unfailing success.

The formation of this Company owes its
origin, mainly, to the widely spread com-
plaints of the inhabitants of Sydney, respecting
exorbitant charges, want of punctuality and unsatisfactory
manner attending the washing of their linen.

An Association has made arrangements for
the erection of suitable buildings, the employ-
ment of experienced hands, and for the super-
vision and management of their wash-houses, which shall remain the present
amongst and extortions abuse.

These objects will be to have the clothes com-
mitted to their charge washed with care,
speed, and punctuality, and at the uniform
price of 2s. per dozen.

The wash houses will, it is hoped, be in
readiness by the commencement of the following
month, and all orders will be registered, and
receive necessary attention at the Com-
pany's Office.

All outstanding debts to be paid to Mr.
William Nott, Printer, Hunter-street,
without delay.

WILLIAM MINTYRE, (William Buyers.)

January 10. 1852

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Price Four Shillings in Sydney; Five Shillings
in the Country, FIVE.

FORD'S ALMANAC FOR 1853.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood,
viz., a View of Double Bay, and a View of
the Zoological Gardens in Bonney's—both of
which are drawn by F. G. Angas, and engraved
by W. G. Mason, Engraver to the Illustrated
London News.

In announcing their FOURTH AUSTRALIAN
ALMANAC, Messrs. W. and F. Ford

have the honour to invite attention to several
new features which have been introduced into
the present publication.

In addition to the strictly scientific portion
of the CALENDAR is a paper devoted to
POPULAR ASTRONOMY, treated in a
familiar manner.

The Company's delivery-will call for, and
return all clothes (which are duly marked) entrusted to their care.

Application for shares to be made until
Monday, the 24th of January, at the Company's
Offices, or to William Barton, Esq., Share-
broker, 486, George-street.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Gentlemen, I request you will allot me
shares in the Australian Washing Associa-
tion, and I undertake to accept the same, and pay the
requisite deposit when called upon to do so.

To the Directors of the Australian Wash-
ing Association.

170 SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPE-
SARY.

THE Annual Meeting of the above
Institution will be held in the Infant
School, Old Government House, Castlereagh-
street, on the evening of Tuesday, the 25th
January, at 7 o'clock, r.m.

The chair will be taken by the President,
the Honorable E. Des Thomson, Esq.

A report of the proceedings of the past year,
together with a series of resolutions, the
Treasurer's accounts, and revised rules and
regulations, will be laid before the Meeting.

Subscribers and the friends of the Insti-
tution, are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN M. HIGGS, General Com-
mission Agent, 133, Pitt-street, Sydney.

N.B.—The personal attendance of applica-
nts is necessary.

GEORGE WERK, Agent.

For further particulars, visit advertisement
in Saturday's Sydney Morning Herald.

170 AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

A. LLOTTERS of Shares in this

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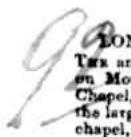
By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEX. HART, Manager,
Sydney, January 17.

2070 AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

A. LLOTTERS of Shares in this

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LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This annual meeting of this Society took place on Monday evening, in the Congregational Chapel, Pitt-street. The meeting was one of the largest ever held within the walls of the chapel, which was crowded in every part.

The chair was taken at seven o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Ross.

The proceedings commenced by the singing of a hymn; after which the Rev. J. BAXTER engaged in prayer.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and said—The Bible Society was a noble society, but the Missionary Society was still nobler. Both societies had one object in view, namely, the enlightenment of men's minds and the conversion of men's souls throughout every part of the world which was accessible to them. But though their object was identical, they worked by different means. Those used by the Bible Society were the simple ones of could be conceived. They sought to enlighten and convert the Heathen by supplying them with the word of God in their own language. If translations of the Bible did not exist, they endeavoured by every means to obtain them; they availed themselves of every agency by which they could supply the word of God to the heathen. The operations of the Missionary Society, on the other hand, were of a most complex character. They sent men out to preach the doctrine of the Bible, and to distribute the Bible, while the other Society supplied the missionaries with the means of doing so. With the assistance of the Bible Society, they were instrumental in putting the various tribes of men in possession of the Word of God. The Bible Society could do little without the aid of the Missionary Society. Their operations were carried on with great ease; in fact they amounted chiefly to the expenditure of money. But the Missionary Society's operations required the labour of men besides the expenditure of money; and without the former, the latter would be of little value. They had exposed themselves to all the danger and inconvenience of living among barbarous and heathen tribes—without these men, he said, the Bible Society could do little or nothing. China, for instance, was now in possession of the Word of God, supplied by the Bible Society; but it was the missionaries who had enabled the Society to put the Bible into the hands of the Chinese. The people of the New Hebrides also had the Bible; but who was to say that the missionary should learn their language, give them an alphabet, and translate the Bible into that language? Before the Bible Society's operations could commence, it was thus with Samoa, with Tahiti, with Karotonga, with all the islands of the great Pacific. But for the labours of the missionary, none of these would be now in possession of the sacred volume. He did not say this to exalt the Missionary Society at the expense of the Bible Society; for one was dependent upon the other, and both equally claimed the support of Christian men. On the other hand, a small contribution had been made to the funds of the Bible Society. Now he did not expect the same amount would be collected this evening, but he hoped an effort would be made to contribute to the funds of the Missionary Society also. During the past missionary year which ended in July, the two independent congregations of Sydney had done little towards the support of this noble institution. The total amount of subscriptions obtained from various sources was £61 19s. 9d. Of this sum £46 19s. 1d. had been given for the purpose of furnishing a communion service for the islands; and he held in his hand a letter of thanks written by one of the native deacons, and signed by others, in a hand writing which would do no discredit to many an educated man in Sydney. (The Rev. Doctor read the letter.) This island had, a few years ago, been the abode of the most barbarous savages; but, by the labours of the missionaries, it had been transformed into the home of peaceful men. He would not detain them any longer, but would introduce the Rev. Mr. Murray, from Samoa, who would furnish them with an account of his labours.

The Rev. Mr. MURRAY then addressed the meeting. It was not his intention to occupy much of their valuable time, but he could not forbear dwelling for a moment on the solemn responsibility under which they lay in reference to the subject of this evening's meeting. Every act of theirs involved the most important consequences, but oh! how vast was the responsibility, how great the consequences, involved in the propagation of the gospel! The great subject they were now considering was that of evangelizing the islands of the Pacific. He had thought of saying something more particularly of the field in which he had himself laboured, but on further consideration he thought it better to allude generally to the whole of the islands of the Western Pacific. These were divided into two principal groups, the New Hebrides, and the New Caledonia group. The first effort made to evangelize these groups was in 1839. It was projected by John Williams, but was justice to the memory of that large-hearted and generous man to tell them, that all the islands of the Western Pacific, stretching from the Indian Archipelago, were included in his plans. But he was taken away before he could accomplish the large desires of his benevolent heart. He had only been permitted to make one missionary voyage, which was to the New Hebrides, in 1839; and on the shore of Eromanga, whilst endeavouring to introduce the gospel among the heathen inhabitants, his earthly mission was suddenly and violently closed. But the work had not been taken up by others, and with the help of God his views had been carried out. Already in that two groups of islands there were 24 native teachers. The New Hebrides were the largest group, to which the exertions of the London Missionary Society had yet been directed. They contained a population of 120,000 souls. But the labour and difficulty of introducing the gospel among them had been very great; and several agents of the Society had lost their lives in the attempt. Many of the native teachers also had sealed with their blood the testimony of the gospel, being persecuted to death by the heathens among whom they laboured. It was only last year that any sound assurance of success was entertained. Up to that time every thing had been discouraging, and the society had almost given up hope; but last voyage tokens of success, and they were proceeding now under far more encouraging circumstances. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to give some interesting details of the proceedings of the mission among the islands of the New Hebridean group, showing the progress which the natives converted the possession of Bibles and other books, and the change which had been effected in their character and mode of life since the introduction of the Scriptures among them. Eromanga, the hallowed spot where Williams lost his life, had been made the centre of operations. Already there were two English missionaries stationed there, and three or four native teachers had been appointed. One-half the population was nominally Christian; and on the occasion of their last visit, they found the people anxious to witness their arrival, and joyously they received, and the other islands which they had visited, the anxiety to obtain the scriptures was most remarkable. There was evidently a strong feeling after God. The people longed for something better and nobler than what they had hitherto known. On approaching one of the islands, they were struck with the lowliness of its scenery and harbour. They were literally regaled with spices, and a sense of delight stole over them, but mingled with painful thoughts of the contrast between the natural beauties of the island and the frightful state of the population. As they approached, two of the chiefs sent a request to be allowed to come on board with presents in order to obtain Bibles; and they did come, and brought a variety of articles they most valued to exchange for the word of life. At Mare, in the New Caledonia group, he had never seen anything to equal the devotion which existed among the Christian population. The word of God had taken considerable hold upon them; and there was numberless evidence of its effects. Formerly the people had been complete servants of Satan, and defiled with every shameful vice; but since the word of the living God had been introduced, the greatest changes had been produced. There were no longer any

wars, or any human sacrifices; in the room of barbarism civilization was springing up, and peaceful industry had taken the place of massacres and wars. But no compilation was used to produce those effects. They were brought about naturally; the inclination of the people was strongly in favour of the new, and especially the young generation inclined to the new. The converts had been quainted with the Word of God. There had been built a chapel, 120 feet long by 30 broad, in a short space of one month; and that chapel was filled with an attentive congregation. Such a scene he had never beheld. There was a dense mass of human beings, amounting to at least a thousand, who had formerly been naked and savage, but now sat clothed, and in their right mind, listening to the word of life. But there was still a large portion of the island, who opposed the exertions of the missionaries. The Heathen by supplying them with the word of God in their own language. If translations of the Bible did not exist, they endeavoured by every means to obtain them; they availed themselves of every agency by which they could supply the word of God to the heathen. The operations of the Missionary Society, on the other hand, were of a most complex character. They sent men out to preach the doctrine of the Bible, and to distribute the Bible, while the other Society supplied the missionaries with the means of doing so. With the assistance of the Bible Society, they were instrumental in putting the various tribes of men in possession of the Word of God. The Bible Society could do little without the aid of the Missionary Society. Their operations were carried on with great ease; in fact they amounted chiefly to the expenditure of money. But the Missionary Society's operations required the labour of men besides the expenditure of money; and without the former, the latter would be of little value. They had exposed themselves to all the danger and inconvenience of living among barbarous and heathen tribes—without these men, he said, the Bible Society could do little or nothing. China, for instance, was now in possession of the Word of God, supplied by the Bible Society; but it was the missionaries who had enabled the Society to put the Bible into the hands of the Chinese. The people of the New Hebrides also had the Bible; but who was to say that the missionary should learn their language, give them an alphabet, and translate the Bible into that language? Before the Bible Society's operations could commence, it was thus with Samoa, with Tahiti, with Karotonga, with all the islands of the great Pacific. The progress of the gospel among them was truly amazing. They had built a chapel of stone, the walls of which were 3 feet thick, and length 100 feet, by 40 wide, 40 feet, in the space of four months, and had furnished it with seats and desks, and a pulpit. They evinced the greatest desire for books and estates, and would take no refusal from the missionaries. God was clearly pointing to that quarter. He was pointing to the islands of the Pacific as a great field for missionary exertion, and would they not respond to the appeal which was made to him? It was more than ever necessary that the mission should be well supported, and he thought the best way to do this was to call on the islanders to contribute to the cause of Eromanga. To this end he proceeded to tell his pupils to test all the things he said by the Word of God. On one occasion an argument arose between a youth and one of the Romish priests on the subject of the celibacy of the clergy, in which the former by referring to several passages of Scripture, such as those which described a minister's wife, and the mention of Peter's wife's mother, conclusively proved that the doctrine of the celibacy of the priesthood was not to be found in the word of God, and the priest desisted from his opposition of the Church of Rome. The way in which he proceeded was to tell his pupils to test all the things he said by the Word of God. In this way Sydney had greatly contributed towards the support and furtherance of the Missionary Society, and he could not but thank them for their peculiarities and native manners.

That evening the Rev. Mr. Gill, of the 11th February, gave a lecture to the friends of the Christian friends in New South Wales the present state and wants of the New Hebrides. The New Caledonian group, with a view to their own interests, had resolved to contribute £1000 to assist the efforts of the missionaries to begin a mission in these western islands. And further, that our brother Gill, in England, repeat and repeat his efforts, and Christian friends have made a special offering for missionaries for the islands to which we refer.

The Rev. speaker then requested attention to the following extract from a letter which had been lately written by a native teacher to Sydney:

"Sir, I am sending you my report on the 11th February, and I enclose a copy of the same. But a brighter day has dawned, and they could look forward with great hope and encouragement to the success of their labours in good time. The next island, Lifer, was in a still more wonderful state. The whole island had abandoned heathenism; and yet there was not a single missionary stationed there, and only two native teachers had yet been appointed. The progress of the gospel among them was truly amazing. They had built a chapel of stone, the walls of which were 3 feet thick, and length 100 feet, by 40 wide, 40 feet, in the space of four months, and had furnished it with seats and desks, and a pulpit. They evinced the greatest desire for books and estates, and would take no refusal from the missionaries. God was clearly pointing to that quarter. He was pointing to the islands of the Pacific as a great field for missionary exertion, and would they not respond to the appeal which was made to him? It was more than ever necessary that the mission should be well supported, and he thought the best way to do this was to call on the islanders to contribute to the cause of Eromanga. To this end he proceeded to tell his pupils to test all the things he said by the Word of God. On one occasion an argument arose between a youth and one of the Romish priests on the subject of the celibacy of the clergy, in which the former by referring to several passages of Scripture, such as those which described a minister's wife, and the mention of Peter's wife's mother, conclusively proved that the doctrine of the celibacy of the priesthood was not to be found in the word of God, and the priest desisted from his opposition of the Church of Rome. The way in which he proceeded was to tell his pupils to test all the things he said by the Word of God. In this way Sydney had greatly contributed towards the support and furtherance of the Missionary Society, and he could not but thank them for their peculiarities and native manners."

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"Sir, I am sending you my report on the 11th February, and I enclose a copy of the same. But a brighter day has dawned, and they could look forward with great hope and encouragement to the success of their labours in good time. The next island, Lifer, was in a still more wonderful state. The whole island had abandoned heathenism; and yet there was not a single missionary stationed there, and only two native teachers had yet been appointed. The progress of the gospel among them was truly amazing. They had built a chapel of stone, the walls of which were 3 feet thick, and length 100 feet, by 40 wide, 40 feet, in the space of four months, and had furnished it with seats and desks, and a pulpit. They evinced the greatest desire for books and estates, and would take no refusal from the missionaries. God was clearly pointing to that quarter. He was pointing to the islands of the Pacific as a great field for missionary exertion, and would they not respond to the appeal which was made to him? It was more than ever necessary that the mission should be well supported, and he thought the best way to do this was to call on the islanders to contribute to the cause of Eromanga. To this end he proceeded to tell his pupils to test all the things he said by the Word of God. On one occasion an argument arose between a youth and one of the Romish priests on the subject of the celibacy of the clergy, in which the former by referring to several passages of Scripture, such as those which described a minister's wife, and the mention of Peter's wife's mother, conclusively proved that the doctrine of the celibacy of the priesthood was not to be found in the word of God, and the priest desisted from his opposition of the Church of Rome. The way in which he proceeded was to tell his pupils to test all the things he said by the Word of God. In this way Sydney had greatly contributed towards the support and furtherance of the Missionary Society, and he could not but thank them for their peculiarities and native manners."

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